

APPEAL,CLOSED,LC-2

U.S. District Court
U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Oklahoma (Tulsa)
CIVIL DOCKET FOR CASE #: 4:24-cv-00216-JDR-CDL

Stephens v. Child Support Services of Oklahoma Department of Human Services et al
Assigned to: Judge John D Russell
Referred to: Magistrate Judge Christine D Little
Cause: 15:1692 Fair Debt Collection Act

Date Filed: 05/08/2024
Date Terminated: 04/24/2025
Jury Demand: Plaintiff
Nature of Suit: 480 Consumer Credit
Jurisdiction: Federal Question

Plaintiff

Linh Tran Stephens
an individual

represented by **Linh Tran Stephens**
1964 ASHLEY RIVER RD
ST B UNIT 80112
CHARLESTON, SC 29407
(817) 631-3223
PRO SE

V.

Defendant

**Child Support Services of Oklahoma
Department of Human Services**
(CSS of OKDHS)

represented by **John K.F. Langford**
John Langford
Oklahoma Department of Human Services
P.O. Box 25352
Oklahoma City, OK 73125-0000
405-521-3638
Email: john.langford@okdhs.org
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Defendant

Charles Schwab and Co., Inc.

represented by **Jennifer N. Lamirand**
Bressler, Amery & Ross, P.C.
6608 N. Western Ave.
#1213
Oklahoma City, OK 73116
405-901-5982
Email: jlamirand@bressler.com
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

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405-604-3005

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TERMINATED: 02/03/2025

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405-901-5981

Email: tlaclair@bressler.com

LEAD ATTORNEY

ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Defendant

Cierra Freeman

*individual capacity, official capacity as
court-appointed attorney for
child-support enforcement*

represented by **Andrew Charles Jayne**

Baum Glass Jayne Carwile & Peters PLLC

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Tulsa, OK 74103

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Baum Glass Jayne Carwile

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TERMINATED: 08/20/2024

LEAD ATTORNEY

Defendant

Mary Johnmeyer

*individual capacity, official capacity as
legal counsel of Charles Schwab*

represented by **Jennifer N. Lamirand**

(See above for address)

LEAD ATTORNEY

ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Mary H (Molly) Tolbert

(See above for address)

TERMINATED: 02/03/2025

LEAD ATTORNEY

Tara A LaClair

(See above for address)

LEAD ATTORNEY

ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Defendant

Renee Banks

*individual capacity, official capacity as
CSS Director*

represented by **Daniel James Card**
Gordon Rees
Legal
2200 Ross Avenue
Ste 3700
Dallas, TX 75201
214-813-3441
Email: dcard@grsm.com
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Defendant

Jason Hoenshell

*individual capacity, official capacity as
Oklahoma FIDM Coordinator*

represented by **John K.F. Langford**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Defendant

Emmalene Stringer

*individual capacity, official capacity as
State's attorney for CSS*

represented by **John K.F. Langford**
(See above for address)
LEAD ATTORNEY
ATTORNEY TO BE NOTICED

Defendant

Does

*sued as Does #1-10, known but
unidentified CSS employees*

Defendant

Does

*sued as Does #11-20, known but
unidentified Charles Schwab and Co.,
Inc. employees*

Date Filed	#	Docket Text
05/08/2024	<u>1</u>	CIVIL COVER SHEET by Linh Tran Stephens (dla, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 05/08/2024)
05/08/2024	<u>2</u>	COMPLAINT with Jury Demand against All Defendants by Linh Tran Stephens (dla, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 05/08/2024)
05/08/2024	<u>3</u>	MOTION for Leave to Proceed in Forma Pauperis by Linh Tran Stephens (dla, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 05/08/2024)
05/08/2024	<u>4</u>	DISCLOSURE STATEMENT by Linh Tran Stephens (dla, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 05/08/2024)

05/08/2024	<u>5</u>	MOTION to Obtain Electronic Case Filing Rights for Non-Attorneys by Linh Tran Stephens (dla, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 05/08/2024)
05/08/2024	<u>6</u>	MINUTE ORDER by Court Clerk , directing Linh Tran Stephens to file a Disclosure Statement pursuant to FRCvP 7.1 and LCvR 7.1-1, if applicable. The parties shall use the form entitled Disclosure Statement available on the Courts website. (This entry is the Official Order of the Court. No document is attached.) (dla, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 05/08/2024)
05/23/2024	<u>7</u>	ORDER by Judge John D Russell ; directing court clerk to take action; granting <u>3</u> Motion for Leave to Proceed in Forma Pauperis (Re: <u>3</u> MOTION for Leave to Proceed in Forma Pauperis) (pll, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 05/23/2024)
05/23/2024	<u>8</u>	ORDER by Judge John D Russell ; directing court clerk to take action; granting <u>5</u> Motion for Miscellaneous Relief (Re: <u>5</u> MOTION to Obtain Electronic Case Filing Rights for Non-Attorneys) (pll, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 05/23/2024)
05/23/2024		***Remark: Seven blank USM-285 forms mailed to Linh Tran Stephens 11063 S Memorial Dr Ste D #235 Tulsa, OK 74133-7366 (Re: <u>7</u> Order, Directing Court Clerk to Take Action, Ruling on Motion to Proceed in Forma Pauperis) (dla, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 05/23/2024)
06/03/2024	<u>9</u>	SUMMONS Issued by Court Clerk as to Renee Banks, Charles Schwab and Co., Inc., Child Support Services of Oklahoma Department of Human Services, Cierra Freeman, Jason Hoenshell, Mary Johnmeyer, Emmalene Stringer (sna, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 06/04/2024)
06/06/2024	<u>10</u>	SUMMONS Returned Unexecuted re: Renee Banks, Jason Hoenshell (Re: <u>2</u> Complaint) (sna, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 06/06/2024)
06/12/2024	<u>11</u>	SUMMONS Returned Executed re: Charles Schwab and Co., Inc., Mary Johnmeyer (Re: <u>2</u> Complaint) (drw, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 06/12/2024)
06/21/2024	<u>12</u>	SUMMONS Returned Unexecuted re: Renee Banks, Jason Hoenshell (Re: <u>2</u> Complaint) (dla, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 06/21/2024)
06/21/2024	<u>13</u>	SUMMONS Returned Executed re: Charles Schwab and Co., Inc., Child Support Services of Oklahoma Department of Human Services, Cierra Freeman, Mary Johnmeyer, Emmalene Stringer (Re: <u>2</u> Complaint) (dla, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 06/21/2024)
07/01/2024	<u>14</u>	ATTORNEY APPEARANCE by Andrew Charles Jayne on behalf of Cierra Freeman [Note: Attorney Andrew Charles Jayne added to party Cierra Freeman (pty:dft).] (Jayne, Andrew) (Entered: 07/01/2024)
07/01/2024	<u>15</u>	MOTION to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim by Cierra Freeman (Jayne, Andrew) (Entered: 07/01/2024)
07/01/2024	<u>16</u>	ATTORNEY APPEARANCE by Shelby Brunette on behalf of Cierra Freeman [Note: Attorney Shelby Brunette added to party Cierra Freeman (pty:dft).] (Brunette, Shelby) (Entered: 07/01/2024)
07/01/2024	<u>17</u>	ATTORNEY APPEARANCE by Mary H (Molly) Tolbert on behalf of Charles Schwab and Co., Inc., Mary Johnmeyer [Note: Attorney Mary H (Molly) Tolbert added to party Charles Schwab and Co., Inc.(pty:dft), Attorney Mary H (Molly) Tolbert added to party Mary Johnmeyer(pty:dft).] (Tolbert, Mary) (Entered: 07/01/2024)

		07/01/2024)
07/01/2024	<u>18</u>	ATTORNEY APPEARANCE by Tara A LaClair on behalf of Charles Schwab and Co., Inc., Mary Johnmeyer [Note: Attorney Tara A LaClair added to party Charles Schwab and Co., Inc.(pty:dft), Attorney Tara A LaClair added to party Mary Johnmeyer(pty:dft).] (LaClair, Tara) (Entered: 07/01/2024)
07/01/2024	<u>19</u>	First DISCLOSURE STATEMENT (identifying: Corporate Parent Charles Schwab & Co., Inc. for Charles Schwab and Co., Inc.) by Charles Schwab and Co., Inc. (LaClair, Tara) (Entered: 07/01/2024)
07/01/2024	<u>20</u>	MOTION to Dismiss by Charles Schwab and Co., Inc., Mary Johnmeyer (With attachments) (LaClair, Tara) (Entered: 07/01/2024)
07/03/2024	<u>21</u>	MINUTE ORDER by Court Clerk , directing Charles Schwab and Co., Inc., Cierra Freeman, and Mary Johnmeyer to file a Disclosure Statement pursuant to FRCvP 7.1 and LCvR 7.1-1, if applicable. The parties shall use the form entitled Disclosure Statement available on the Courts website. (This entry is the Official Order of the Court. No document is attached.) (lmt, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 07/03/2024)
07/03/2024	<u>22</u>	DISCLOSURE STATEMENT by Cierra Freeman (Jayne, Andrew) (Entered: 07/03/2024)
07/03/2024	<u>23</u>	ATTORNEY APPEARANCE by John K.F. Langford on behalf of Child Support Services of Oklahoma Department of Human Services, Emmalene Stringer [Note: Attorney John K.F. Langford added to party Child Support Services of Oklahoma Department of Human Services(pty:dft), Attorney John K.F. Langford added to party Emmalene Stringer(pty:dft).] (Langford, John) (Entered: 07/03/2024)
07/03/2024	<u>24</u>	MOTION to Dismiss by Child Support Services of Oklahoma Department of Human Services (Langford, John) (Entered: 07/03/2024)
07/03/2024	<u>25</u>	MOTION to Dismiss by Emmalene Stringer (Langford, John) (Entered: 07/03/2024)
07/03/2024	<u>26</u>	DISCLOSURE STATEMENT by Mary Johnmeyer (LaClair, Tara) (Entered: 07/03/2024)
07/08/2024	<u>27</u>	MINUTE ORDER by Court Clerk , directing Child Support Services of Oklahoma Department of Human Services and Emmalene Stringer to file a Disclosure Statement pursuant to FRCvP 7.1 and LCvR 7.1-1, if applicable. The parties shall use the form entitled Disclosure Statement available on the Courts website. (This entry is the Official Order of the Court. No document is attached.) (drw, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 07/08/2024)
07/29/2024	<u>28</u>	MOTION for Confession of Judgment of Her Motion to Dismiss [DKT.15] (Re: <u>15</u> MOTION to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim) by Cierra Freeman (Jayne, Andrew) (Entered: 07/29/2024)
08/01/2024	<u>29</u>	MOTION For Extension of Time to Response by Linh Tran Stephens (dla, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 08/01/2024)
08/01/2024	<u>30</u>	ORDER by Judge John D Russell : <i>Plaintiff Stephens shall respond to the four pending motions to dismiss by Friday, September 6, 2024 ; setting/resetting deadline(s)/hearing(s): (Responses due by 9/6/2024); granting <u>29</u> Motion for Miscellaneous Relief (Re: <u>15</u> MOTION to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim , <u>25</u> MOTION to Dismiss , <u>20</u> MOTION to Dismiss , <u>24</u> MOTION to Dismiss , <u>29</u></i>

		MOTION For Extension of Time to Response) (clb, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 08/01/2024)
08/01/2024	<u>31</u>	ORDER by Judge John D Russell ; denying <u>28</u> Motion for Miscellaneous Relief (Re: <u>28</u> MOTION for Confession of Judgment of Her Motion to Dismiss [DKT.15]) (clb, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 08/01/2024)
08/03/2024	<u>32</u>	MOTION to Accelerate/Extend/Reset Hearing(s)/Deadline(s) by Linh Tran Stephens (lmt, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 08/05/2024)
08/05/2024	<u>33</u>	MINUTE ORDER by Judge John D Russell : <i>Per this Court's order at Dkt. <u>30</u> , Plaintiff's initial request for extension of time, Dkt. <u>29</u> , was granted. Plaintiff shall respond to the pending motions to dismiss by September 6, 2024 ; finding as moot <u>32</u> Motion to Accelerate/Extend/Reset Hearing(s)/Deadline(s) (Re: <u>30</u> Order,,, Setting/Resetting Deadline(s)/Hearing(s),,, Ruling on Motion for Miscellaneous Relief,, <u>32</u> MOTION to Accelerate/Extend/Reset Hearing(s)/Deadline(s)) (This entry is the Official Order of the Court. No document is attached.) (clb, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 08/05/2024)</i>
08/16/2024	<u>34</u>	ATTORNEY APPEARANCE by Daniel James Card on behalf of Renee Banks [Note: Attorney Daniel James Card added to party Renee Banks(pty:dft).] (Card, Daniel) (Entered: 08/16/2024)
08/16/2024	<u>35</u>	MOTION to Dismiss <i>for lack of jurisdiction and failure to state a claim</i> by Renee Banks (Card, Daniel) (Entered: 08/16/2024)
08/16/2024	<u>36</u>	ATTORNEY APPEARANCE by John K.F. Langford on behalf of Jason Hoenshell [Note: Attorney John K.F. Langford added to party Jason Hoenshell(pty:dft).] (Langford, John) (Entered: 08/16/2024)
08/16/2024	<u>37</u>	MOTION to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim , MOTION to Dismiss for Lack of Jurisdiction by Jason Hoenshell (Langford, John) (Entered: 08/16/2024)
08/19/2024	<u>38</u>	MOTION to Withdraw Attorney(s) by Cierra Freeman (Brunette, Shelby) (Entered: 08/19/2024)
08/20/2024	<u>39</u>	MINUTE ORDER by Court Clerk , directing Renee Banks and Jason Hoenshell to file a Disclosure Statement pursuant to FRCvP 7.1 and LCvR 7.1–1, if applicable. The parties shall use the form entitled Disclosure Statement available on the Courts website. (This entry is the Official Order of the Court. No document is attached.) (atn, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 08/20/2024)
08/20/2024	<u>40</u>	ORDER by Judge John D Russell ; terminating attorney Shelby Brunette ; granting <u>38</u> Motion to Withdraw Attorney(s) (Re: <u>38</u> MOTION to Withdraw Attorney(s)) (clb, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 08/20/2024)
09/06/2024	<u>41</u>	RESPONSE in Opposition to Motion (Re: <u>24</u> MOTION to Dismiss , <u>35</u> MOTION to Dismiss <i>for lack of jurisdiction and failure to state a claim</i> , <u>15</u> MOTION to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim , <u>37</u> MOTION to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim MOTION to Dismiss for Lack of Jurisdiction , <u>25</u> MOTION to Dismiss , <u>20</u> MOTION to Dismiss) by Linh Tran Stephens ; (lmt, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 09/06/2024)
09/18/2024	<u>42</u>	REPLY to Response to Motion (Re: <u>20</u> MOTION to Dismiss) by Charles Schwab and Co., Inc., Mary Johnmeyer ; (Tolbert, Mary) (Entered: 09/18/2024)
09/20/2024	<u>43</u>	REPLY to Response to Motion (Re: <u>15</u> MOTION to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim) by Cierra Freeman ; (Jayne, Andrew) (Entered: 09/20/2024)

09/24/2024	<u>44</u>	RESPONSE (Re: <u>43</u> Reply to Response to Motion, <u>42</u> Reply to Response to Motion) by Linh Tran Stephens (dla, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 09/24/2024)
10/04/2024	<u>45</u>	MOTION to Strike Document(s) (Re: <u>44</u> Response) by Charles Schwab and Co., Inc., Mary Johnmeyer (With attachments) (Tolbert, Mary) (Entered: 10/04/2024)
10/04/2024	<u>46</u>	MOTION to Strike Document(s) (Re: <u>44</u> Response) by Cierra Freeman (Jayne, Andrew) (Entered: 10/04/2024)
11/22/2024	<u>47</u>	OBJECTION (Re: <u>46</u> MOTION to Strike Document(s) , <u>45</u> MOTION to Strike Document(s)) by Linh Tran Stephens (atn, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 11/25/2024)
01/31/2025	<u>48</u>	MOTION to Withdraw Attorney(s) <i>Mary H. Tolbert</i> by Charles Schwab and Co., Inc., Mary Johnmeyer (Tolbert, Mary) (Entered: 01/31/2025)
02/03/2025	<u>49</u>	MINUTE ORDER by Judge John D Russell ; terminating attorney Mary H (Molly) Tolbert ; granting <u>48</u> Motion to Withdraw Attorney(s) (This entry is the Official Order of the Court. No document is attached.) (clb, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 02/03/2025)
02/12/2025	<u>50</u>	NOTICE Criminal complaint by Linh Tran Stephens (mm, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 02/12/2025)
03/05/2025	<u>51</u>	ATTORNEY APPEARANCE by Jennifer N. Lamirand on behalf of Charles Schwab and Co., Inc., Mary Johnmeyer [Note: Attorney Jennifer N. Lamirand added to party Charles Schwab and Co., Inc.(pty:dft), Attorney Jennifer N. Lamirand added to party Mary Johnmeyer(pty:dft).] (Lamirand, Jennifer) (Entered: 03/05/2025)
03/05/2025	<u>52</u>	MOTION to Strike Document(s) <i>Criminal Complaint Filed by Plaintiff Linh Tran Stephens</i> (Re: <u>50</u> Notice (Other)) by Charles Schwab and Co., Inc., Mary Johnmeyer (Lamirand, Jennifer) (Entered: 03/05/2025)
03/28/2025	<u>53</u>	RESPONSE in Opposition to Motion (Re: <u>52</u> MOTION to Strike Document(s) <i>Criminal Complaint Filed by Plaintiff Linh Tran Stephens</i>) by Linh Tran Stephens ; (cjb, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 03/31/2025)
04/08/2025	<u>54</u>	MOTION for emergency injunction relief and removal from state court proceedings, permanent restraining order, supplemental claims, termination of state's child support orders, undue hardship exemption, and stop all garnishments, levying, liquidation by Linh Tran Stephens (mm, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 04/09/2025)
04/14/2025	<u>55</u>	NOTICE of Change of Address by Tara A LaClair by on behalf of Charles Schwab and Co., Inc., Mary Johnmeyer (LaClair, Tara) (Entered: 04/14/2025)
04/16/2025	<u>56</u>	MOTION to Disqualify opposing counsel by Linh Tran Stephens (mm, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 04/16/2025)
04/18/2025	<u>57</u>	NOTICE titled: Special Entry of Special Appearance (Tulsa County District Court filing) by Linh Tran Stephens (atn, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 04/18/2025)
04/21/2025	<u>58</u>	MOTION to dismiss all state actions by Linh Tran Stephens (cjb, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 04/22/2025)
04/21/2025	<u>59</u>	NOTICE of rights and jurisdiction by Linh Tran Stephens (cjb, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 04/22/2025)
04/22/2025	<u>60</u>	MOTION to Stay <i>enforcement of child support orders</i> by Linh Tran Stephens (cjb, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 04/22/2025)

04/24/2025	<u>61</u>	OPINION AND ORDER by Judge John D Russell ; dismissing/terminating case (terminates case) ; granting <u>35</u> Motion to Dismiss; granting <u>37</u> Motion to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim; granting <u>37</u> Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Jurisdiction; denying <u>45</u> Motion to Strike Document(s); denying <u>46</u> Motion to Strike Document(s); denying <u>52</u> Motion to Strike Document(s); finding as moot <u>54</u> Motion for Miscellaneous Relief; finding as moot <u>56</u> Motion to Disqualify; finding as moot <u>58</u> Motion for Miscellaneous Relief; finding as moot <u>60</u> Motion to Stay; granting <u>15</u> Motion to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim; granting <u>20</u> Motion to Dismiss; granting <u>24</u> Motion to Dismiss; granting <u>25</u> Motion to Dismiss (clb, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 04/24/2025)
04/24/2025	<u>62</u>	JUDGMENT by Judge John D Russell , entering judgment in favor of Defendants against Plaintiff (terminates case) (Re: <u>61</u> Opinion and Order,,, Dismissing/Terminating Case,,, Ruling on Motion to Dismiss,,, Ruling on Motion to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim,,, Ruling on Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Jurisdiction,,, Ruling on Motion to Strike Document(s),,,,,,, Ruling on Motion for Miscellaneous Relief,,, Ruling on Motion to Disqualify,,,,,, Ruling on Motion to Stay,,,,,,) (clb, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 04/24/2025)
04/24/2025		***Civil Case Terminated (see document number <u>62</u>) (dla, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 04/25/2025)
04/29/2025	<u>63</u>	NOTICE OF APPEAL to Circuit Court (Re: <u>61</u> Opinion and Order,,, Dismissing/Terminating Case,,, Ruling on Motion to Dismiss,,, Ruling on Motion to Dismiss for Failure to State a Claim,,, Ruling on Motion to Dismiss for Lack of Jurisdiction,,, Ruling on Motion to Strike Document(s),,,,,,, Ruling on Motion for Miscellaneous Relief,,, Ruling on Motion to Disqualify,,,,,, Ruling on Motion to Stay,,,,,, , <u>62</u> Judgment,, Entering Judgment,,,) by Linh Tran Stephens (dla, Dpty Clk) (Entered: 04/29/2025)

United States District Court
for the Northern District of Oklahoma

Case No. 24-cv-216-JDR-CDL

LINH TRAN STEPHENS,

Plaintiff,

versus

CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES OF OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES; CHARLES SCHWAB AND CO., INC.; CIERRA FREEMAN, *individually and in her official capacity as court-appointed attorney for child-support enforcement*; MARY JOHNMEYER, *individually and in her official capacity as legal counsel of Charles Schwab and Co., Inc.*; RENEE BANKS, *individually and in her official capacity as Director of Child Support Services of Oklahoma Department of Human Services*; JASON HOENSHHELL, *individually and in his official capacity as Oklahoma FDIM Coordinator*; EMMALENE STRINGER, *individually and in her official capacity as attorney for Child Support Services of Oklahoma Department of Human Services*; JOHN DOES 1-10, *employees of Child Support Services of Oklahoma Department of Human Services*; JOHN DOES 11-20, *employees of Charles Schwab and Co., Inc.*,

Defendants.

OPINION AND ORDER

In February 2024, the District Court in and for Tulsa County ordered Plaintiff Linh Tran Stephens to pay \$61,794.52 in past-due support to her ex-husband, the primary custodian of their minor child. Attempting to collect the arrearage, Defendant Oklahoma Child Support Services levied Ms. Stephens's account with Defendant Charles Schwab and Co., Inc. Ms. Stephens sued CSS, Charles Schwab, and their respective employees for violating the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, committing fraud, participating in a

Case No. 24-cv-216

conspiracy to violate Ms. Stephens's rights, violating and depriving Ms. Stephens of her civil rights under color of state law, fraudulently obtaining confidential financial records, abusing the legal process, engaging in malicious prosecution and harassment, intentionally inflicting emotional distress on Ms. Stephens, misappropriating state funds, participating in extortion and abusive debt-collection practices, and defamation. Dkt. 2. Charles Schwab, CSS, and the individual defendants have filed motions to dismiss Ms. Stephens's complaint. The Court grants the parties' motions.

I¹

Plaintiff Linh Tran Stephens is a Vietnamese citizen who resided in Tulsa, Oklahoma and has been engaged in a long custody dispute with her ex-husband, Adam Stephens. Ms. Stephens filed a petition for divorce in Tulsa County District Court in August 2015. While that action was pending, Mr. Stephens filed a petition for divorce in Columbia County, Oregon, which Ms. Stephens had executed. In January 2016, the Oregon court entered an order dissolving the marriage and requiring Ms. Stephens to pay child support for their then-two-year-old child and assume certain marital debts.²

In May 2017, Ms. Stephens asked the Tulsa court to set aside the Oregon order, arguing that the Oregon court lacked jurisdiction over the parties, child, and subject matter, and that the order did not represent the parties' intentions as to custody and visitation. By July 11, 2017, however, Mr. and Mrs. Stephens agreed to register the Oregon order with the Tulsa court, which confirmed the Oregon order.

¹ The following information was obtained by reference to the publicly filed documents in *Stephens v. Stephens*, Case No. FD-2015-2228 and Appeal No. DF-122022. The Court may, in its discretion, take judicial notice of the publicly filed records in those proceedings insofar as they bear on the disposition of this matter. *United States v. Ahidley*, 486 F.3d 1184, 1192 n.5 (10th Cir. 2007).

² The minor child was born in July 2013.

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Since July 2017, the Tulsa court has overseen proceedings pertaining to the care and custody of Mr. and Ms. Stephens's minor child. *See Stephens v. Stephens*, Case No. FD-2015-2228. During those proceedings, Ms. Stephens affirmatively requested relief from the Tulsa court, seeking, among other things: an interim custody order (July 2017); appointment of a guardian ad litem (March 2018); appointment of a parenting coordinator (September 2018); appointment of a custody evaluator (January 2019); disclosure of safety records (June 2020); an order holding Mr. Stephens in contempt (July 2020); and an order requiring reenrollment in school (May 2022).

The Tulsa court awarded emergency physical custody of the minor child to Mr. Stephens in June 2022 and adjusted Ms. Stephens's child support obligations in October of that same year. In February 2024, the Tulsa court again modified Ms. Stephens's obligations, ordering her to (1) make monthly child-support payments of \$1,180.12, (2) pay a percentage of various costs and expenses associated with the child's care, and (3) pay \$61,794.52 in past-due support. *Id.*³

After the Court entered its order, CSS began collection efforts with respect to the \$61,794.52 arrearage and levied Ms. Stephens's retirement account with Charles Schwab. Charles Schwab notified Ms. Stephens of the levy, and informed Ms. Stephens that it was obligated to comply with CSS's demands unless it received a release. When it did not receive a release, it sold securities held in Ms. Stephens's account to satisfy the levy.

Ms. Stephens has engaged in a multi-pronged attack on the Tulsa court's order and the levy that was issued in response to it. In addition to directly appealing the Tulsa court's order, Ms. Stephens: sent an email insisting that the original, unmodified Oregon order remains binding, and

³ The order was affirmed on appeal. Ms. Stephens has filed a petition for certiorari, which is currently pending before the Oklahoma Supreme Court.

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threatening to sue those who participated in the Tulsa proceedings; sought the recusal of Judge Ludi-Leitch and Judge April Seibert and demanded review of the CSS levy and the award of child support; and filed a civil action in Tulsa County District Court challenging the Tulsa court's order and the levy issued by CSS.⁴ In addition, she sued CSS, Charles Schwab, CSS employees Cierra Freeman, Renee Banks, Jason Hoenshell, Emmalene Stringer, and Charles Schwab employee Mary Johnmeyer in this Court for violations of various federal laws. *See* Dkt. 2.

Each of the named and served Defendants have moved to dismiss this action. Ms. Freeman argues that Ms. Stephens has failed to state a claim against her and seeks dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Dkt. 15. Defendants Charles Schwab and Mary Johnmeyer argue that the Court should abstain from exercising jurisdiction over this case under *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37 (1971) and, in the alternative, seek dismissal for failure to state a claim for relief under Rule 12(b)(6). Dkt. 20. The remaining defendants argue that Ms. Stephens's claims against them should be dismissed on sovereign immunity grounds; that the Court should decline to hear Ms. Stephens's claims under the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine and *Younger v. Harris*; and that Ms. Stephens has failed to state a claim against them. Dkts. 24, 25, 35, 37. These motions are fully briefed and ripe for review.⁵

⁴ The allegations in that case, *Stephens v. Oklahoma*, No. CV-2024-01311, are similar but not identical to the allegations in Ms. Stephens's federal-court complaint.

⁵ Ms. Stephens has filed multiple documents that are not expressly permitted under this Court's local rules, including a response to two reply briefs [Dkt. 44] and a notice of criminal complaint [Dkt. 50]. Although some of the defendants have asked the Court to strike these documents [Dkts. 45, 46, 52], the Court, in its discretion and in view of Ms. Stephens's pro se status, will consider them for purposes of this order. The motions to strike are denied.

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II

Defendant CSS and its employees Emmalene Stringer, Renee Banks, and Jason Hoenshell⁶ argue that this Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over Ms. Stephens's claims against them because (a) CSS, a branch of the State of Oklahoma, is immune from suit under the Eleventh Amendment, and (b) this immunity extends to Ms. Stephens's claims against the State's employees, at least to the extent that Ms. Stephens is seeking monetary relief from them in their official capacities.⁷ When reviewing this jurisdictional challenge under Rule 12(b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Court has broad discretion to consider records, affidavits, and other documents necessary to resolve disputed jurisdictional facts. *See Wheeler v. Hurdman*, 825 F.2d 257, 259 n.5 (10th Cir. 1987). In this case, however, the question of the state defendants' immunity can be resolved from the pleadings alone.

The Court begins with Ms. Stephens's claims against CSS, a branch of the Oklahoma Department of Human Services. The Eleventh Amendment

⁶ Although Ms. Freeman is sued "individually and in her official capacity as court-appointed attorney for child-support enforcement," she does not join the state employees in asserting a sovereign immunity defense. Dkt. 15. This failure does not necessarily preclude the Court from finding that Eleventh Amendment immunity applies. *See V-1 Oil Co. v. Utah State Dep't of Pub. Safety*, 131 F.3d 1415, 1421-22 (10th Cir. 1997) (concluding that Utah had not waived its sovereign immunity even though the defendants had "appeared throughout [the] action without invoking Eleventh Amendment immunity"). At this point, however, the Court lacks sufficient information regarding the nature of Ms. Freeman's position and the claims against her to determine whether immunity applies.

⁷ To the extent Ms. Stephens is asserting claims against Ms. Stringer, Ms. Banks, and Mr. Hoenshell individually, those claims are not barred by the Eleventh Amendment. *Cornforth v. Univ. of Oklahoma Bd. of Regents*, 263 F.3d 1129, 1132 (10th Cir. 2001). And Ms. Stephens's claims seeking injunctive relief against state employees in their official capacities will survive an Eleventh Amendment challenge. *See Elephant Butte Irrigation Dist. of N.M. v. Dep't of the Interior*, 160 F.3d 602, 607-08 (10th Cir. 1998) (recognizing that the *Ex parte Young* doctrine permits plaintiffs to bring actions for injunctive relief against state officials under certain circumstances). Only the claims seeking damages from Ms. Stringer, Ms. Banks, and Mr. Hoenshell in their official capacities are resolved on immunity grounds.

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precludes this Court from adjudicating suits brought against sovereign states or branches of the state. U.S. Const. Amend. XI. *See Pettigrew v. Oklahoma*, 722 F.3d 1209, 1212 (10th Cir. 2013) (holding that the Oklahoma Department of Public Safety was an “an arm of the State of Oklahoma and therefore . . . treated as the state for purposes of sovereign immunity and the Eleventh Amendment”). That jurisdictional bar, which applies to suits brought by foreign citizens such as Ms. Stephens, can be overcome only in two circumstances. *See Port Auth. Trans-Hudson Corp. v. Feeney*, 495 U.S. 299, 304 (1990). First, a state may waive its sovereign immunity by, for example, consenting to suit; second, Congress may expressly abrogate the immunity afforded by the Eleventh Amendment. *See id.*; *Ellis v. Univ. of Kansas Med. Ctr.*, 163 F.3d 1186, 1195 (10th Cir. 1998).

There is nothing to support or suggest that Oklahoma waived or consented to jurisdiction in this case. CSS specifically invoked its sovereign immunity defense [Dkt. 24], and there is no evidence or allegation that CSS engaged in conduct unequivocally demonstrating an intent to waive that immunity and consent to being sued in federal court. *See Feeney*, 495 U.S. at 305-06 (recognizing that courts will only give effect to a state’s waiver when the state demonstrates its intent to subject itself to suit in federal court (citations omitted)). *Cf. Sutton v. Utah State Sch. for Deaf & Blind*, 173 F.3d 1226, 1233 (10th Cir. 1999) (noting that states may waive immunity in their constitution or statutes, as well as by participating in certain federal programs). To the contrary, federal courts have routinely held that Oklahoma and its agencies—including the Oklahoma Department of Human Services—are generally entitled to invoke Eleventh Amendment immunity, as CSS did here. *See Just. v. Oklahoma Dep’t of Hum. Servs. Child Welfare*, 122 F. App’x 938, 940 (10th Cir. 2004) (holding that the lawsuit against OKDHS was “clearly precluded” because Congress had not abrogated, and Oklahoma had not waived, Oklahoma’s right to sovereign immunity); *Richter v. Nelson*, No. 4:20-cv-00167-CRK-CDL, 2022 WL 3104974, at *2 (N.D. Okla. Aug. 4, 2022) (collecting

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cases supporting the proposition that OKDHS “is protected from suit” unless it expressly waives immunity).

There has also been no showing that Congress abrogated the states’ Eleventh Amendment immunity with respect to any of the claims asserted in this case. Neither the FDCPA (claim 2) nor RICO (claim 4) contains express limitations on state sovereign immunity. *See Allen v. U.S. Dep’t of Educ.*, 755 F. Supp. 2d 122, 124 (D.D.C. 2010) (concluding that “Congress did not waive sovereign immunity by enacting the FDCPA”); *see also Turlington v. Connor*, No. 21-cv-0142-CVE-CDL, 2021 WL 6051067, at *4 (N.D. Okla. Dec. 21, 2021), *aff’d*, No. 22-5001, 2022 WL 4857025 (10th Cir. Oct. 4, 2022). And the Supreme Court has held that § 1983 (claims 5 & 6) does not abrogate the States’ Eleventh Amendment immunity. *Quern v. Jordan*, 440 U.S. 332, 340-41 (1979). With respect to the claims for violations of Title 18 of the United States Code (claims 3, 6, 8, 9 & 10), there has been no showing that Congress has authorized suits to proceed against states for violations of those criminal provisions.⁸ And Ms. Stephens has not pointed to any authority demonstrating an express abrogation of sovereign immunity with respect to any of Ms. Stephens’s remaining claims (claims 1, 7, 8 & 11). Because there is no evidence of either waiver or express abrogation of the Eleventh Amendment’s protections, the Court must conclude that the Eleventh Amendment bars Ms. Stephens’s claims against CSS. Those claims are dismissed with prejudice.

A subset of Ms. Stephens’s official-capacity claims for damages against Emmalene Stringer, Renee Banks, and Jason Hoenshell are barred for the same reasons. Suits against state employees in their official capacities

⁸ Indeed, Ms. Stephens has not provided any support for the proposition that *any* defendant may be sued for alleged violations of those provisions. *See Andrews v. Heaton*, 483 F.3d 1070, 1076 (10th Cir. 2007) (affirming dismissal of claims concerning “criminal statutes that do not provide for a private right of action and are thus not enforceable through a civil action”); *see also* 18 U.S.C. §§ 242, 641, 643-44, 648-53, 912, 1201 & 2340.

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operate as suits against the state itself. *Whitney v. State of N.M.*, 113 F.3d 1170, 1173 (10th Cir. 1997) (recognizing that “a suit against an individual in his official capacity is, in reality, a suit against the agency which the individual represents”). Thus, the Eleventh Amendment bar “remains in effect when State officials are sued for damages in their official capacity.” *Kentucky v. Graham*, 473 U.S. 159, 169 (1985). Because Ms. Stephens cannot proceed against CSS on any of her claims, her official-capacity claims for damages against Ms. Banks, Mr. Hoenshell, and Ms. Stringer are likewise barred by the Eleventh Amendment. *Id.* Those claims are dismissed with prejudice.

III

The Court next considers whether Ms. Stephens’s remaining claims—her claims against Emmalene Stringer, Renee Banks, and Jason Hoenshell in their individual capacities, her claims seeking equitable relief against those same individuals in their official capacities, and her claims against Charles Schwab, Ms. Freeman, and Ms. Johnmeyer—are barred by the *Younger* abstention doctrine,⁹ which recognizes that principles of equity and comity require federal courts to refrain from exercising federal jurisdiction over certain cases when doing so would cause undue interference in ongoing state-court proceedings. *See Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37, 41 (1971). *See Morrow v. Winslow*, 94 F.3d 1386, 1392 (10th Cir. 1996) (discussing *Younger* and its application in civil proceedings).

Although this abstention doctrine is mandatory, its applicability is circumscribed. “[T]he possibility of *Younger* abstention is triggered *only when* the state proceeding falls into one of the following categories: ‘(1) state

⁹ Although Ms. Freeman did not invoke *Younger* abstention as a basis for dismissal, the Court may raise the abstention issue sua sponte. *See Morrow v. Winslow*, 94 F.3d 1386, 1391 (10th Cir. 1996) (recognizing federal courts’ power to refrain from resolving disputes in a manner that would interfere with state-court proceedings). It would make little sense to consider the propriety of addressing Ms. Stephens’s claims against all defendants save one. Accordingly, the Court will evaluate whether it should abstain from resolving the claims against Ms. Freeman together with the remaining claims.

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criminal prosecutions, (2) civil enforcement proceedings [that take on a quasi-criminal shape], and (3) civil proceedings involving certain orders that are uniquely in furtherance of the state courts’ ability to perform their judicial function.’” *Travelers Cas. Ins. Co. of Am. v. A-Quality Auto Sales, Inc.*, 98 F.4th 1307, 1317 (10th Cir. 2024) (alteration in original) (quoting *Graff v. Aberdeen Enterprizes, II, Inc.*, 65 F.4th 500, 522 (10th Cir. 2023)). See also *Sprint Commc’ns, Inc. v. Jacobs*, 571 U.S. 69, 79 (2013). A court may evaluate the propriety of abstaining if—and only if—a case falls within one of these three enumerated categories. *Travelers Cas. Ins.*, 98 F.4th at 1317.

This case passes threshold inquiry of *Travelers Casualty* because it involves “orders that are uniquely in furtherance of the [Oklahoma] courts’ ability to perform their judicial function.” *Id.* (citation and quotation marks omitted). Although Ms. Stephens does not directly challenge any state-court orders pertaining to divorce in her motion, she does contest the seizure of funds to pay a child-support award and she disputes the power and authority of those involved in the state-court proceedings. And in her recent filings, Ms. Stephens makes clear that she is asking this Court to directly intervene in state-court proceedings. See Dkts. 58, 60 (asking the Court to dismiss the state-court actions and stay enforcement of state child-support orders). Because these claims arise out of, relate to, and exist only as a result of the state-court proceedings, the Court finds that they involve orders that are “uniquely in furtherance” of the Oklahoma state courts’ ability to perform the important, state-specific function of addressing family and custody disputes. *Travelers Cas. Ins.*, 98 F.4th at 1317 (citation and quotation marks omitted). See *Gibson v. Lopez*, No. 21-cv-02610-WJM-NYW, 2022 WL 2158986, at *5, *6 (D. Colo. June 15, 2022) (concluding that the plaintiff’s challenge to the “state’s efforts to collect child support payments from him” fell within the third category of exceptional cases). It is therefore appropriate for this Court to consider whether it must abstain from exercising jurisdiction under *Younger*.

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Courts utilize a three-part inquiry when evaluating the propriety of abstaining under the *Younger* abstention doctrine: A court “must abstain from exercising jurisdiction when: (1) there is an ongoing state . . . proceeding, (2) the state court provides an adequate forum to hear the claims raised in the federal complaint, and (3) the state proceedings involve important state interests, matters which traditionally look to state law for their resolution or implicate separately articulated state policies.” *Chapman v. Barcus*, 372 F. App’x 899, 901 (10th Cir. 2010) (quoting *Amanatullah v. Colo. Bd. of Med. Exam’rs*, 187 F.3d 1160, 1163 (10th Cir. 1999)). If these factors weigh in favor of abstention, the federal court must dismiss any claims for injunctive and declaratory relief without prejudice, while staying claims for monetary damages. *Id.* at 902.¹⁰

The three requirements for *Younger* abstention are satisfied in this case. First, there can be no dispute that Ms. Stephens seeks relief from an active, ongoing state action. Ms. Stephens has pending appeals in the divorce proceeding in which the child-support award was issued, and the Tulsa court will continue to exercise jurisdiction over the domestic relationships in that case during the years to come. *Gibson*, 2022 WL 2158986, at *5, *6 (holding that the plaintiff’s efforts to challenge child-support collections were borne out of an ongoing domestic-relations dispute).¹¹

¹⁰ In *Chapman*, the Tenth Circuit indicated that district courts abstaining from the exercise of jurisdiction under *Younger* should dismiss without prejudice any claims for injunctive or declaratory relief while staying any claims for damages. *Chapman*, 372 F. App’x at 902 (remanding with instructions to stay proceedings on the claims for damages while dismissing the remaining claims). *See also D.L. v. Unified Sch. Dist. No. 497*, 392 F.3d 1223, 1228 (10th Cir. 2004) (recognizing that the “rationale for *Younger* abstention can be satisfied . . . by just staying proceedings on the federal damages claim until the state proceeding is final”).

¹¹ *See also Wiland v. Stitt*, No. 24-cv-00443-GKF, 2024 WL 4271570, at *2-*3 (N.D. Okla. Sept. 23, 2024) (dismissing challenge to child-custody award where the state-court case concerning the minor children remained open).

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The second requirement—the adequacy of the state forum—is likewise satisfied. “American jurisprudence is unwavering in holding that domestic matters are the purview of state courts, and federal courts do not attend matters of domestic relations outside of extraordinary circumstances.” *Wiland*, 2024 WL 4271570, at *2. Claims concerning child custody, such as Ms. Stephens’s, are “best left to their traditional forum where there is the infrastructure to handle them: state court.” *Id.*; see *Gibson*, 2022 WL 2158986, at *6 (concluding that the second factor was met because the challenge regarding child-support collections implicated important state interests).

Third, and finally, the Tulsa court is an adequate, appropriate forum where claims concerning the propriety and collectability of child-support awards can, and should, be addressed—a finding corroborated by Ms. Stephens’s ongoing attempts to have her concerns addressed there. *Gibson*, 2022 WL 2158986, at *6 (concluding the state-court forum was adequate based, in part, on the plaintiff’s decision to raise issues related to his support obligations in that forum); *Wiland*, 2024 WL 4271570, at *2 (concluding that the second and third *Younger* factors are congruent, and that the third factor clearly favored abstention because legal proceedings involving child custody are “textbook issues for state courts”).

The Court concludes that all of the *Younger* factors weigh in favor of abstention. As a result, abstention is mandatory, and the Court dismisses Ms. Stephens’s claims for equitable and declaratory relief against the individual defendants and Charles Schwab without prejudice.¹²

¹² Some of the defendants argue, in the alternative, that abstention is proper under the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine. But that doctrine applies only to cases brought after state-court proceedings have ended. See *Guttman v. Khalsa*, 446 F.3d 1027, 1032 (10th Cir. 2006). Ms. Stephens has appealed the child-support award, and that appeal remains pending. Thus, *Rooker-Feldman* abstention is not appropriate in this case.

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IV

Ordinarily, the Court would stay the only remaining claims—Ms. Stephens’s claims for damages against Charles Schwab and the individual defendants—under *Younger*. But every defendant has argued that Ms. Stephens’s complaint fails to state a claim for relief and should be dismissed under Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The Court agrees and dismisses the remaining claims.

To survive a motion to dismiss, a plaintiff must allege sufficient factual matter to state a facially plausible claim for relief and “nudge[] their claims across the line from conceivable to plausible.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). *See Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). Because Ms. Stephens appears pro se, the Court construes her pleadings liberally; if the Court can reasonably read her complaint to state a valid claim, it should do so. *Hall v. Bellmon*, 935 F.2d 1106, 1110 (10th Cir. 1991). But it is not this Court’s role to act as Ms. Stephens’s advocate. *Id.* The burden of setting forth sufficient facts to state a claim against each defendant and providing the defendants with notice of the theories under which those claims are made remains, at all times, with Ms. Stephens. *Robbins v. Oklahoma*, 519 F.3d 1242, 1249-50 (10th Cir. 2008).

The Court concludes that Ms. Stephens has failed to state a claim for relief against Charles Schwab and the individual defendants. As a preliminary matter, Ms. Stephens’s complaint lacks details concerning the actions (or inactions) of each specific defendant. The complaint contains few allegations describing what each defendant did—or did not do. *See* Dkt. 2 at ¶ 39 (indicating that Ms. Banks, Mr. Hoenshell, Ms. Stringer, and Ms. Johnmeyer ignored notices); *id.* at ¶ 21, (identifying Ms. Freeman without setting forth any conduct attributable to her). The complaint provides some specifics with respect to Mr. Hoenshell (who issued a liquidation request without notifying Ms. Stephens) and Ms. Stringer (who failed to return a form and inform Ms. Stephens of a decision), but it fails to link these actions to any of the twelve

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claims asserted by Ms. Stephens. *Id.* at ¶¶ 33, 37, 39, 49. With respect to Charles Schwab, the complaint alleges only that it notified Ms. Stephens of the levy, responded to her inquiries, and advised of its obligation to comply with the levy request. *Id.* at ¶¶ 27-31, 34, 39. The complaint fails to provide specific factual allegations of misconduct, fails to link the actions of each defendant to Ms. Stephens's claims, fails to establish which claims are being asserted against which defendants, and fails to show how any defendant participated in any of the alleged violations of either Ms. Stephens's rights or federal law. Based on these failures, dismissal is warranted. *See Reinhardt v. City of Krebs, Oklahoma*, No. 15-cv-330-JHP, 2016 WL 4916801, at *4-*5 (E.D. Okla. Sept. 14, 2016) (granting motion to dismiss where the pro se plaintiff's complaint was vague, conclusory, and unsupported by factual allegations concerning who did what to whom).

The Court's dismissal of Ms. Stephens's claims under Rule 12(b)(6) would ordinarily be without prejudice. In this case, however, a subset of Ms. Stephens's claims are legally barred: There has been no showing that Congress has authorized civil suits for violations of any of the federal criminal laws identified in the complaint. *See Andrews*, 483 F.3d at 1076 (affirming dismissal of claims concerning "criminal statutes that do not provide for a private right of action and are thus not enforceable through a civil action"). And it does not appear that those criminal laws expressly authorize the relief Ms. Stephens is seeking here. *See* 18 U.S.C. §§ 242, 641, 643-44, 648-53, 912, 1201 & 2340. Absent any indication that Congress intended to create civil causes of action for violations of these federal laws, dismissal with prejudice is warranted. To the extent Ms. Stephens is attempting to bring a civil action for violation of those statutes, her claims are dismissed with prejudice.

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V

In conclusion, the Court holds as follows:

- (1) The motions to strike Ms. Stephens's supplemental documents [Dkts. 45, 46, 52] are denied;
- (2) Ms. Freeman's motion to dismiss [Dkt. 15] is granted. Ms. Stephens's claims seeking equitable and declaratory relief against Ms. Freeman are dismissed without prejudice under *Younger*. Her claims for violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 242, 641, 643-44, 648-53, 912, 1201 & 2340 are dismissed with prejudice. All remaining claims are dismissed without prejudice under Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
- (3) The motion to dismiss filed by Charles Schwab and Ms. Johnmeyer [Dkt. 20] is granted. Ms. Stephens's claims seeking equitable and declaratory relief against these defendants are dismissed without prejudice under *Younger*. Her claims for violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 242, 641, 643-44, 648-53, 912, 1201 & 2340 are dismissed with prejudice. All remaining claims are dismissed without prejudice under Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
- (4) CSS's motion to dismiss [Dkt. 24] is granted. CSS is immune from suit under the Eleventh Amendment, and Ms. Stephens's claims against CSS are dismissed with prejudice.
- (5) The motions to dismiss filed by Ms. Stringer [Dkt. 25], Ms. Banks [Dkt. 35] and Mr. Hoenshell [Dkt. 37] are granted. To the extent Ms. Stephens seeks damages against these individuals in their official capacities or asserts claims for violating 18 U.S.C. §§ 242, 641, 643-44, 648-53, 912, 1201 & 2340, those claims are dismissed with prejudice. Ms. Stephens's claims seeking equitable and declaratory relief against these defendants are dismissed without prejudice under *Younger*. All remaining claims are dismissed without prejudice under Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

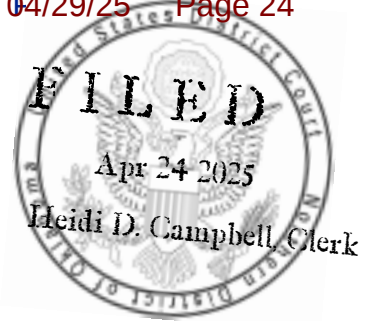
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(6) All remaining pending motions [Dkts. 54, 56, 58, 60] are denied as moot.

DATED this 24th day of April 2025.



JOHN D. RUSSELL
United States District Judge



United States District Court
for the Northern District of Oklahoma

Case No. 24-cv-216-JDR-CDL

LINH TRAN STEPHENS,

Plaintiff,

versus

CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES OF OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES; CHARLES SCHWAB AND CO., INC.; CIERRA FREEMAN, *individually and in her official capacity as court-appointed attorney for child-support enforcement*; MARY JOHNMEYER, *individually and in her official capacity as legal counsel of Charles Schwab and Co., Inc.*; RENEE BANKS, *individually and in her official capacity as Director of Child Support Services of Oklahoma Department of Human Services*; JASON HOENSHHELL, *individually and in his official capacity as Oklahoma FDIM Coordinator*; EMMALENE STRINGER, *individually and in her official capacity as attorney for Child Support Services of Oklahoma Department of Human Services*; JOHN DOES 1-10, *employees of Child Support Services of Oklahoma Department of Human Services*; JOHN DOES 11-20, *employees of Charles Schwab and Co., Inc.*,

Defendants.

JUDGMENT

Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 58(a), and consistent with the Opinion and Order filed contemporaneously herewith, the Court concludes that judgment in this matter should be entered in favor of Defendants Child Support Services of Oklahoma Department of Human Services, Charles Schwab and Co., Inc., Cierra Freeman, Mary Johnmeyer, Renee Banks, Jason Hoenshell, and Emmalene Stringer.

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IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that judgment for Defendants and against Plaintiff is hereby entered in this matter. All pending motions are consequently DENIED as MOOT.

DATED this 24th day of April 2025.



JOHN D. RUSSELL
United States District Judge

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF OKLAHOMA

(1) Linh Tran Stephens, sui juris,
natural living breathing woman with
a living soul, *Plaintiff*,
Vs.

(2) CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES
OF OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT
OF HUMAN SERVICES (CSS of
OKDHS),

and

(3) CHARLES SCHWAB AND CO.,
INC.,

(4) Cierra Freeman, in individual
capacity and official capacity as
court-appointed attorney for
child-support enforcement,

(5) Mary Johnmeyer, in individual
capacity and in official capacity as
legal counsel of Charles Schwab,

(6) Renee Banks, in individual
capacity and official capacity as CSS
Director,

(7) Jason Hoenshell, in individual
capacity and in official capacity as
Oklahoma FIDM Coordinator,

(8) Emmalene Stringer, in individual
capacity and in official capacity as
State's attorney for CSS,

(9) DOES #1-10 known but
unidentified CSS employees,

(10) DOES #11-20 known but
unidentified Charles Schwab and
Co., Inc., employees

Defendants.

Case No.: 24-CV-216-JDR-CDL_____

Judge: John D. Russell_____

EXPEDITED HEARING

REQUESTED

JURY TRIAL DEMANDED

– CLAIM #1: VERIFIED COMPLAINT
FOR DAMAGES, REQUEST FOR
INJUNCTION RELIEF, AND CLAIM
FOR EXEMPTION TO STOP ALL
GARNISHMENT, LEVYING, AND
LIQUIDATION;

– CLAIM #2: FDCPA (Fair Debt
Collection Practices Act, 15 U.S.C. §
1692, et seq.) Violation

– CLAIM #3: MAIL AND WIRE
FRAUD; BANK FRAUD;
IMPOSTERS IMPERSONATING IRS
AGENT, PRETEND TO BE JUDGES,
18 U.S.C. § 912)

– CLAIM #4: R.I.C.O. CONSPIRACY,
Conspiracy Against Rights (18 U.S.C.
§241)

– CLAIM #5: Violation of Civil Rights
(42 U.S.C. §1983) and Deprivation of
Rights Under Color of Law (18
U.S.C. §242) - Fourteenth
Amendment denial of procedural
due process rights

– CLAIM #6: Violation of Civil Rights
(42 U.S.C. §1983) and Deprivation of
Rights Under Color of Law (18
U.S.C. §242) - Fourth Amendment -
Unwarranted Seizure of bank
accounts' money, of bank info, and
of Plaintiff (False imprisonment,
Unlawful Arrest 25 CFR § 11.404)

– CLAIM #7: Fraudulently obtained
bank accounts information not
disclosed to anyone; Confidentiality

of financial records (12 U.S.C § 3403)
– CLAIM #8: Deprivation Of Rights Under Color Of Law (18 USC §242 and §1201 and §641) and 22 USC §7102(1) - Abuse or threatened abuse of law or legal process (Unlawfully Converting the Courts and CPS and CSS into an instrument of crime), and Malicious Prosecution, Harassments,
– CLAIM #9: IED claim (intentional infliction of emotional distress) 18 U.S.C. § 2340
– CLAIM #10: Misappropriation of State Funds 18 U.S.C. §§ 643, 644, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, and 653
– CLAIM #11: Extortion, Abusive Debt-Collection Practices
– CLAIM #12: Defamation (alleging Plaintiff is an abuser and irresponsible not supporting her first born daughter) 28 U.S.C. § 4101(1), ETC.

**NOTICE OF APPEAL TO THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS
FOR THE TENTH CIRCUIT**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Linh Tran Stephens, *sui juris*, a natural living woman breathing with a living soul and a Holy Spirit, Plaintiff in the above-captioned original action of federal claims (*this is NOT a state court orders' appeal as opposing parties from Oklahoma often fraudulently alleged, as my divorce/custody/child support with my exhusband Adam Sylvester Stephens was finalized in 2016 in republic of Oregon state and he is not a party to this federal*

claim), a "free [nonblack] person" and stateless citizen ("woman" of the "Union"), in accordance with the statements made by Honorable Justice Miller in the Slaughter-House Cases, 83 US 36 (U.S. Supreme Court - 1873), and Honorable Chief Justice Wallace in ELLEN R. VAN VALKENBURG v. ALBERT BROWN, 43 Cal. 43 (California Supreme Court - 1872), hereby, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1291, appeals to the United States Court of Appeals for the Tenth Circuit from the final judgment and all interlocutory orders entered in this action on April 24, 2025 [see Appendix 1], which dismissed all claims with and without prejudice.

The Opinion and Order issued by the District Court for the Northern District of Oklahoma erroneously determined that:

1. The Oklahoma Department of Human Services Child Support Services and its employees are entitled to Eleventh Amendment immunity;
2. The Younger abstention doctrine precludes this Court from exercising jurisdiction;
3. The complaint fails to state claims upon which relief can be granted under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6).

This appeal is timely under Federal Rule of Appellate Procedure 4(a)(1)(A).

I assert a permanent and continuous objection to any special judges or magistrates and alternatives or substitutes other than article III constitutional judges.

I reserve the right to amend this notice of appeal at any time.

This superior Court is demanded to provide written statements of fact and conclusions of law, rather than any abusive discretion for appeal purposes if justice, truth, and the constitution of united states of America is not revered in this court.

Respectfully submitted on this 29th day of April, 2025,

Nemo me impune lacessit pursuant to Psalm 105:15 + Isaiah 54:17

PRIVATE; THIS IS NOT A PUBLIC COMMUNICATION

Notice to Agent is Notice to Principal, Notice to Principal is Notice to Agent, Notice applies to all successors and assigns; Affidavit is a Form of Evidence; Unrebutted Affidavit Stands as Truth in Commerce;

Silence is Tacit Acquiescence/Agreement/Dishonor;

This communication is in no way forming a contract nor requesting any contracting; it is simply a notice regarding the matters at hand.

This communication is not intended to nor does it create nor confirm any professional-client relationship or any type of relationship between us;

Private sector autograph;

WITHOUT RECOURSE

*without prejudice
link-tran: stephens/Agent*

By one-and-only beneficiary:

All Rights Reserved None Waived, **Without Prejudice UCC 1-308 & 1-103, Non-Assumpsit**, one-and-only Grantor & Authorized Agent & Beneficiary for LINH TRAN STEPHENS® ens legis and all its derivatives thereof including

Cestui Que Trust a.k.a. "Fide Commissary Trust",
sui juris, Ambassador of Messiah Yahusha, Heir of the Creator,
my heir/offspring is G.L.Stephens,

A natural living woman breathing with a living soul and the Holy Spirit,
natural people with hands legs, Alive-on-the-land, Plenary mind body soul/spirit,
unlimited, non-incorporated, non-sole-proprietor,
stateless "freeman of the Union" per Honorable Mr. Justice MILLER on April 14th, 1983, in the Slaughter-House cases, 83 US 36 (a SCOTUS case specifically mentioned in 8 FAM 102.3),

full capacity and competency with postgraduate level of education,
living on the land of the republic, with God-given rights pursuant to Bills of Rights,
NOT a "pro se"/"person"/"pauper"/"indigent"/"slave"/"public servant"/"government employee"/"ward of State"/"U.S. citizen"/"minor" in your dictionary;
i reject your 12 legal presumptions, other
presumptions/assumptions/double-speaking/implicit or undisclosed contracts;

Article IV Section 2 Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges &
Immunities of Citizens in several States;
Rural Free Delivery, Non-Domestic 00000,
% 1964 Ashley River Rd Ste B Unit 80112,
Charleston, South Carolina [zip exempt but near 29416] without U.S.D.C.
Email: LinhStephens7@gmail.com
Tel: 843-608-0294

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

The undersigned hereby certifies that on the 29th day of April, 2025, a true, correct, and exact copy of the above and foregoing instrument was electronically transmitted to the Clerk of the Court via ProSeFilingsOKND@oknd.uscourts.gov for efilings for the Defendants:

1. Defendant #1: CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES OF OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES (CSS of OKDHS), P.O. Box 27068, Tulsa OK 74149, or Oklahoma Centralized Support Registry, P.O. Box 268849, Oklahoma City, OK 73126; Tel: 405-522-2273; email: OCSS.contact.TulsaEast@okdhs.org
2. Defendant #2: CHARLES SCHWAB AND CO., INC., 3000 Schwab Way, Westlake, TX 76262; Tel: 1800-435-4000; email: TPLPLevy@schwab.com
3. Defendant #3: Cierra Freeman, an individual in her personal capacity, and in official capacity as court-appointed attorney for child support enforcement, Boeheim Freeman Law, 616 S Boston Ave, Suite 307, Tulsa OK 74119; Tel: 918-884-7791; email: cfreeman@boeheimfreeman.com
4. Defendant #4: Mary Johnmeyer, an individual in her personal capacity, and in official capacity as legal counsel of Charles Schwab and Co., Inc.; 3000 Schwab Way, Westlake, TX 76262; Tel: 800-435-4000; email: TPLPLevy@schwab.com
5. Defendant #5: Renee Banks, an individual in her personal capacity, and in official capacity as CSS Director, PO Box 248822, Oklahoma City, OK 73124; Tel: 918-295-3500; email: renee.banks@okdhs.org
6. Defendant #6: Jason Hoenshell, an individual in his personal capacity, and in official capacity as Oklahoma FIDM Coordinator, PO Box 248822, Oklahoma City, OK 73124; Tel: 405-982-1530; email: jason.hoenshell@okdhs.org
7. Defendant #7: Emmalene Stringer, an individual in her personal capacity, and in official capacity as State's Attorney for CSS, 3666 N Peoria Ave, Tulsa, OK 74106, or PO BOX 27068, Tulsa, OK 74149; Tel: 918-295-3500, Fax: 918-430-2364, email: emmalene.stringer@okdhs.org and OCSS.contact.Tulsa@okdhs.org

WITHOUT RECOURSE.

without prejudice
linh-tran:stephens/Agent

APPENDIX 1

United States District Court
for the Northern District of Oklahoma

Case No. 24-cv-216-JDR-CDL

LINH TRAN STEPHENS,

Plaintiff,

versus

CHILD SUPPORT SERVICES OF OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES; CHARLES SCHWAB AND CO., INC.; CIERRA FREEMAN, *individually and in her official capacity as court-appointed attorney for child-support enforcement*; MARY JOHNMEYER, *individually and in her official capacity as legal counsel of Charles Schwab and Co., Inc.*; RENEE BANKS, *individually and in her official capacity as Director of Child Support Services of Oklahoma Department of Human Services*; JASON HOENSHELL, *individually and in his official capacity as Oklahoma FDIM Coordinator*; EMMALENE STRINGER, *individually and in her official capacity as attorney for Child Support Services of Oklahoma Department of Human Services*; JOHN DOES 1-10, *employees of Child Support Services of Oklahoma Department of Human Services*; JOHN DOES 11-20, *employees of Charles Schwab and Co., Inc.*,

Defendants.

OPINION AND ORDER

In February 2024, the District Court in and for Tulsa County ordered Plaintiff Linh Tran Stephens to pay \$61,794.52 in past-due support to her ex-husband, the primary custodian of their minor child. Attempting to collect the arrearage, Defendant Oklahoma Child Support Services levied Ms. Stephens's account with Defendant Charles Schwab and Co., Inc. Ms. Stephens sued CSS, Charles Schwab, and their respective employees for violating the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act, committing fraud, participating in a

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conspiracy to violate Ms. Stephens's rights, violating and depriving Ms. Stephens of her civil rights under color of state law, fraudulently obtaining confidential financial records, abusing the legal process, engaging in malicious prosecution and harassment, intentionally inflicting emotional distress on Ms. Stephens, misappropriating state funds, participating in extortion and abusive debt-collection practices, and defamation. Dkt. 2. Charles Schwab, CSS, and the individual defendants have filed motions to dismiss Ms. Stephens's complaint. The Court grants the parties' motions.

I¹

Plaintiff Linh Tran Stephens is a Vietnamese citizen who resided in Tulsa, Oklahoma and has been engaged in a long custody dispute with her ex-husband, Adam Stephens. Ms. Stephens filed a petition for divorce in Tulsa County District Court in August 2015. While that action was pending, Mr. Stephens filed a petition for divorce in Columbia County, Oregon, which Ms. Stephens had executed. In January 2016, the Oregon court entered an order dissolving the marriage and requiring Ms. Stephens to pay child support for their then-two-year-old child and assume certain marital debts.²

In May 2017, Ms. Stephens asked the Tulsa court to set aside the Oregon order, arguing that the Oregon court lacked jurisdiction over the parties, child, and subject matter, and that the order did not represent the parties' intentions as to custody and visitation. By July 11, 2017, however, Mr. and Mrs. Stephens agreed to register the Oregon order with the Tulsa court, which confirmed the Oregon order.

¹ The following information was obtained by reference to the publicly filed documents in *Stephens v. Stephens*, Case No. FD-2015-2228 and Appeal No. DF-122022. The Court may, in its discretion, take judicial notice of the publicly filed records in those proceedings insofar as they bear on the disposition of this matter. *United States v. Ahidley*, 486 F.3d 1184, 1192 n.5 (10th Cir. 2007).

² The minor child was born in July 2013.

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Since July 2017, the Tulsa court has overseen proceedings pertaining to the care and custody of Mr. and Ms. Stephens's minor child. *See Stephens v. Stephens*, Case No. FD-2015-2228. During those proceedings, Ms. Stephens affirmatively requested relief from the Tulsa court, seeking, among other things: an interim custody order (July 2017); appointment of a guardian ad litem (March 2018); appointment of a parenting coordinator (September 2018); appointment of a custody evaluator (January 2019); disclosure of safety records (June 2020); an order holding Mr. Stephens in contempt (July 2020); and an order requiring reenrollment in school (May 2022).

The Tulsa court awarded emergency physical custody of the minor child to Mr. Stephens in June 2022 and adjusted Ms. Stephens's child support obligations in October of that same year. In February 2024, the Tulsa court again modified Ms. Stephens's obligations, ordering her to (1) make monthly child-support payments of \$1,180.12, (2) pay a percentage of various costs and expenses associated with the child's care, and (3) pay \$61,794.52 in past-due support. *Id.*³

After the Court entered its order, CSS began collection efforts with respect to the \$61,794.52 arrearage and levied Ms. Stephens's retirement account with Charles Schwab. Charles Schwab notified Ms. Stephens of the levy, and informed Ms. Stephens that it was obligated to comply with CSS's demands unless it received a release. When it did not receive a release, it sold securities held in Ms. Stephens's account to satisfy the levy.

Ms. Stephens has engaged in a multi-pronged attack on the Tulsa court's order and the levy that was issued in response to it. In addition to directly appealing the Tulsa court's order, Ms. Stephens: sent an email insisting that the original, unmodified Oregon order remains binding, and

³ The order was affirmed on appeal. Ms. Stephens has filed a petition for certiorari, which is currently pending before the Oklahoma Supreme Court.

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threatening to sue those who participated in the Tulsa proceedings; sought the recusal of Judge Ludi-Leitch and Judge April Seibert and demanded review of the CSS levy and the award of child support; and filed a civil action in Tulsa County District Court challenging the Tulsa court's order and the levy issued by CSS.⁴ In addition, she sued CSS, Charles Schwab, CSS employees Cierra Freeman, Renee Banks, Jason Hoenshell, Emmalene Stringer, and Charles Schwab employee Mary Johnmeyer in this Court for violations of various federal laws. *See* Dkt. 2.

Each of the named and served Defendants have moved to dismiss this action. Ms. Freeman argues that Ms. Stephens has failed to state a claim against her and seeks dismissal under Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Dkt. 15. Defendants Charles Schwab and Mary Johnmeyer argue that the Court should abstain from exercising jurisdiction over this case under *Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37 (1971) and, in the alternative, seek dismissal for failure to state a claim for relief under Rule 12(b)(6). Dkt. 20. The remaining defendants argue that Ms. Stephens's claims against them should be dismissed on sovereign immunity grounds; that the Court should decline to hear Ms. Stephens's claims under the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine and *Younger v. Harris*; and that Ms. Stephens has failed to state a claim against them. Dkts. 24, 25, 35, 37. These motions are fully briefed and ripe for review.⁵

⁴ The allegations in that case, *Stephens v. Oklahoma*, No. CV-2024-01311, are similar but not identical to the allegations in Ms. Stephens's federal-court complaint.

⁵ Ms. Stephens has filed multiple documents that are not expressly permitted under this Court's local rules, including a response to two reply briefs [Dkt. 44] and a notice of criminal complaint [Dkt. 50]. Although some of the defendants have asked the Court to strike these documents [Dkts. 45, 46, 52], the Court, in its discretion and in view of Ms. Stephens's pro se status, will consider them for purposes of this order. The motions to strike are denied.

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II

Defendant CSS and its employees Emmalene Stringer, Renee Banks, and Jason Hoenshell⁶ argue that this Court lacks subject matter jurisdiction over Ms. Stephens's claims against them because (a) CSS, a branch of the State of Oklahoma, is immune from suit under the Eleventh Amendment, and (b) this immunity extends to Ms. Stephens's claims against the State's employees, at least to the extent that Ms. Stephens is seeking monetary relief from them in their official capacities.⁷ When reviewing this jurisdictional challenge under Rule 12(b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Court has broad discretion to consider records, affidavits, and other documents necessary to resolve disputed jurisdictional facts. *See Wheeler v. Hurdman*, 825 F.2d 257, 259 n.5 (10th Cir. 1987). In this case, however, the question of the state defendants' immunity can be resolved from the pleadings alone.

The Court begins with Ms. Stephens's claims against CSS, a branch of the Oklahoma Department of Human Services. The Eleventh Amendment

⁶ Although Ms. Freeman is sued "individually and in her official capacity as court-appointed attorney for child-support enforcement," she does not join the state employees in asserting a sovereign immunity defense. Dkt. 15. This failure does not necessarily preclude the Court from finding that Eleventh Amendment immunity applies. *See V-1 Oil Co. v. Utah State Dep't of Pub. Safety*, 131 F.3d 1415, 1421-22 (10th Cir. 1997) (concluding that Utah had not waived its sovereign immunity even though the defendants had "appeared throughout [the] action without invoking Eleventh Amendment immunity"). At this point, however, the Court lacks sufficient information regarding the nature of Ms. Freeman's position and the claims against her to determine whether immunity applies.

⁷ To the extent Ms. Stephens is asserting claims against Ms. Stringer, Ms. Banks, and Mr. Hoenshell individually, those claims are not barred by the Eleventh Amendment. *Cornforth v. Univ. of Oklahoma Bd. of Regents*, 263 F.3d 1129, 1132 (10th Cir. 2001). And Ms. Stephens's claims seeking injunctive relief against state employees in their official capacities will survive an Eleventh Amendment challenge. *See Elephant Butte Irrigation Dist. of N.M. v. Dep't of the Interior*, 160 F.3d 602, 607-08 (10th Cir. 1998) (recognizing that the *Ex parte Young* doctrine permits plaintiffs to bring actions for injunctive relief against state officials under certain circumstances). Only the claims seeking damages from Ms. Stringer, Ms. Banks, and Mr. Hoenshell in their official capacities are resolved on immunity grounds.

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precludes this Court from adjudicating suits brought against sovereign states or branches of the state. U.S. Const. Amend. XI. *See Pettigrew v. Oklahoma*, 722 F.3d 1209, 1212 (10th Cir. 2013) (holding that the Oklahoma Department of Public Safety was an “an arm of the State of Oklahoma and therefore . . . treated as the state for purposes of sovereign immunity and the Eleventh Amendment”). That jurisdictional bar, which applies to suits brought by foreign citizens such as Ms. Stephens, can be overcome only in two circumstances. *See Port Auth. Trans-Hudson Corp. v. Feeney*, 495 U.S. 299, 304 (1990). First, a state may waive its sovereign immunity by, for example, consenting to suit; second, Congress may expressly abrogate the immunity afforded by the Eleventh Amendment. *See id.*; *Ellis v. Univ. of Kansas Med. Ctr.*, 163 F.3d 1186, 1195 (10th Cir. 1998).

There is nothing to support or suggest that Oklahoma waived or consented to jurisdiction in this case. CSS specifically invoked its sovereign immunity defense [Dkt. 24], and there is no evidence or allegation that CSS engaged in conduct unequivocally demonstrating an intent to waive that immunity and consent to being sued in federal court. *See Feeney*, 495 U.S. at 305-06 (recognizing that courts will only give effect to a state’s waiver when the state demonstrates its intent to subject itself to suit in federal court (citations omitted)). *Cf. Sutton v. Utah State Sch. for Deaf & Blind*, 173 F.3d 1226, 1233 (10th Cir. 1999) (noting that states may waive immunity in their constitution or statutes, as well as by participating in certain federal programs). To the contrary, federal courts have routinely held that Oklahoma and its agencies—including the Oklahoma Department of Human Services—are generally entitled to invoke Eleventh Amendment immunity, as CSS did here. *See Just. v. Oklahoma Dep’t of Hum. Servs. Child Welfare*, 122 F. App’x 938, 940 (10th Cir. 2004) (holding that the lawsuit against OKDHS was “clearly precluded” because Congress had not abrogated, and Oklahoma had not waived, Oklahoma’s right to sovereign immunity); *Richter v. Nelson*, No. 4:20-cv-00167-CRK-CDL, 2022 WL 3104974, at *2 (N.D. Okla. Aug. 4, 2022) (collecting

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cases supporting the proposition that OKDHS “is protected from suit” unless it expressly waives immunity).

There has also been no showing that Congress abrogated the states’ Eleventh Amendment immunity with respect to any of the claims asserted in this case. Neither the FDCPA (claim 2) nor RICO (claim 4) contains express limitations on state sovereign immunity. *See Allen v. U.S. Dep’t of Educ.*, 755 F. Supp. 2d 122, 124 (D.D.C. 2010) (concluding that “Congress did not waive sovereign immunity by enacting the FDCPA”); *see also Turlington v. Connor*, No. 21-cv-0142-CVE-CDL, 2021 WL 6051067, at *4 (N.D. Okla. Dec. 21, 2021), *aff’d*, No. 22-5001, 2022 WL 4857025 (10th Cir. Oct. 4, 2022). And the Supreme Court has held that § 1983 (claims 5 & 6) does not abrogate the States’ Eleventh Amendment immunity. *Quern v. Jordan*, 440 U.S. 332, 340-41 (1979). With respect to the claims for violations of Title 18 of the United States Code (claims 3, 6, 8, 9 & 10), there has been no showing that Congress has authorized suits to proceed against states for violations of those criminal provisions.⁸ And Ms. Stephens has not pointed to any authority demonstrating an express abrogation of sovereign immunity with respect to any of Ms. Stephens’s remaining claims (claims 1, 7, 8 & 11). Because there is no evidence of either waiver or express abrogation of the Eleventh Amendment’s protections, the Court must conclude that the Eleventh Amendment bars Ms. Stephens’s claims against CSS. Those claims are dismissed with prejudice.

A subset of Ms. Stephens’s official-capacity claims for damages against Emmalene Stringer, Renee Banks, and Jason Hoenshell are barred for the same reasons. Suits against state employees in their official capacities

⁸ Indeed, Ms. Stephens has not provided any support for the proposition that *any* defendant may be sued for alleged violations of those provisions. *See Andrews v. Heaton*, 483 F.3d 1070, 1076 (10th Cir. 2007) (affirming dismissal of claims concerning “criminal statutes that do not provide for a private right of action and are thus not enforceable through a civil action”); *see also* 18 U.S.C. §§ 242, 641, 643-44, 648-53, 912, 1201 & 2340.

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operate as suits against the state itself. *Whitney v. State of N.M.*, 113 F.3d 1170, 1173 (10th Cir. 1997) (recognizing that “a suit against an individual in his official capacity is, in reality, a suit against the agency which the individual represents”). Thus, the Eleventh Amendment bar “remains in effect when State officials are sued for damages in their official capacity.” *Kentucky v. Graham*, 473 U.S. 159, 169 (1985). Because Ms. Stephens cannot proceed against CSS on any of her claims, her official-capacity claims for damages against Ms. Banks, Mr. Hoenshell, and Ms. Stringer are likewise barred by the Eleventh Amendment. *Id.* Those claims are dismissed with prejudice.

III

The Court next considers whether Ms. Stephens’s remaining claims—her claims against Emmalene Stringer, Renee Banks, and Jason Hoenshell in their individual capacities, her claims seeking equitable relief against those same individuals in their official capacities, and her claims against Charles Schwab, Ms. Freeman, and Ms. Johnmeyer—are barred by the *Younger* abstention doctrine,⁹ which recognizes that principles of equity and comity require federal courts to refrain from exercising federal jurisdiction over certain cases when doing so would cause undue interference in ongoing state-court proceedings. *See Younger v. Harris*, 401 U.S. 37, 41 (1971). *See Morrow v. Winslow*, 94 F.3d 1386, 1392 (10th Cir. 1996) (discussing *Younger* and its application in civil proceedings).

Although this abstention doctrine is mandatory, its applicability is circumscribed. “[T]he possibility of *Younger* abstention is triggered *only when* the state proceeding falls into one of the following categories: ‘(1) state

⁹ Although Ms. Freeman did not invoke *Younger* abstention as a basis for dismissal, the Court may raise the abstention issue sua sponte. *See Morrow v. Winslow*, 94 F.3d 1386, 1391 (10th Cir. 1996) (recognizing federal courts’ power to refrain from resolving disputes in a manner that would interfere with state-court proceedings). It would make little sense to consider the propriety of addressing Ms. Stephens’s claims against all defendants save one. Accordingly, the Court will evaluate whether it should abstain from resolving the claims against Ms. Freeman together with the remaining claims.

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criminal prosecutions, (2) civil enforcement proceedings [that take on a quasi-criminal shape], and (3) civil proceedings involving certain orders that are uniquely in furtherance of the state courts’ ability to perform their judicial function.’” *Travelers Cas. Ins. Co. of Am. v. A-Quality Auto Sales, Inc.*, 98 F.4th 1307, 1317 (10th Cir. 2024) (alteration in original) (quoting *Graff v. Aberdeen Enterprizes, II, Inc.*, 65 F.4th 500, 522 (10th Cir. 2023)). See also *Sprint Commc’ns, Inc. v. Jacobs*, 571 U.S. 69, 79 (2013). A court may evaluate the propriety of abstaining if—and only if—a case falls within one of these three enumerated categories. *Travelers Cas. Ins.*, 98 F.4th at 1317.

This case passes threshold inquiry of *Travelers Casualty* because it involves “orders that are uniquely in furtherance of the [Oklahoma] courts’ ability to perform their judicial function.” *Id.* (citation and quotation marks omitted). Although Ms. Stephens does not directly challenge any state-court orders pertaining to divorce in her motion, she does contest the seizure of funds to pay a child-support award and she disputes the power and authority of those involved in the state-court proceedings. And in her recent filings, Ms. Stephens makes clear that she is asking this Court to directly intervene in state-court proceedings. See Dkts. 58, 60 (asking the Court to dismiss the state-court actions and stay enforcement of state child-support orders). Because these claims arise out of, relate to, and exist only as a result of the state-court proceedings, the Court finds that they involve orders that are “uniquely in furtherance” of the Oklahoma state courts’ ability to perform the important, state-specific function of addressing family and custody disputes. *Travelers Cas. Ins.*, 98 F.4th at 1317 (citation and quotation marks omitted). See *Gibson v. Lopez*, No. 21-cv-02610-WJM-NYW, 2022 WL 2158986, at *5, *6 (D. Colo. June 15, 2022) (concluding that the plaintiff’s challenge to the “state’s efforts to collect child support payments from him” fell within the third category of exceptional cases). It is therefore appropriate for this Court to consider whether it must abstain from exercising jurisdiction under *Younger*.

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Courts utilize a three-part inquiry when evaluating the propriety of abstaining under the *Younger* abstention doctrine: A court “must abstain from exercising jurisdiction when: (1) there is an ongoing state . . . proceeding, (2) the state court provides an adequate forum to hear the claims raised in the federal complaint, and (3) the state proceedings involve important state interests, matters which traditionally look to state law for their resolution or implicate separately articulated state policies.” *Chapman v. Barcus*, 372 F. App’x 899, 901 (10th Cir. 2010) (quoting *Amanatullah v. Colo. Bd. of Med. Exam’rs*, 187 F.3d 1160, 1163 (10th Cir. 1999)). If these factors weigh in favor of abstention, the federal court must dismiss any claims for injunctive and declaratory relief without prejudice, while staying claims for monetary damages. *Id.* at 902.¹⁰

The three requirements for *Younger* abstention are satisfied in this case. First, there can be no dispute that Ms. Stephens seeks relief from an active, ongoing state action. Ms. Stephens has pending appeals in the divorce proceeding in which the child-support award was issued, and the Tulsa court will continue to exercise jurisdiction over the domestic relationships in that case during the years to come. *Gibson*, 2022 WL 2158986, at *5, *6 (holding that the plaintiff’s efforts to challenge child-support collections were borne out of an ongoing domestic-relations dispute).¹¹

¹⁰ In *Chapman*, the Tenth Circuit indicated that district courts abstaining from the exercise of jurisdiction under *Younger* should dismiss without prejudice any claims for injunctive or declaratory relief while staying any claims for damages. *Chapman*, 372 F. App’x at 902 (remanding with instructions to stay proceedings on the claims for damages while dismissing the remaining claims). *See also D.L. v. Unified Sch. Dist. No. 497*, 392 F.3d 1223, 1228 (10th Cir. 2004) (recognizing that the “rationale for *Younger* abstention can be satisfied . . . by just staying proceedings on the federal damages claim until the state proceeding is final”).

¹¹ *See also Wiland v. Stitt*, No. 24-cv-00443-GKF, 2024 WL 4271570, at *2-*3 (N.D. Okla. Sept. 23, 2024) (dismissing challenge to child-custody award where the state-court case concerning the minor children remained open).

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The second requirement—the adequacy of the state forum—is likewise satisfied. “American jurisprudence is unwavering in holding that domestic matters are the purview of state courts, and federal courts do not attend matters of domestic relations outside of extraordinary circumstances.” *Wiland*, 2024 WL 4271570, at *2. Claims concerning child custody, such as Ms. Stephens’s, are “best left to their traditional forum where there is the infrastructure to handle them: state court.” *Id.*; see *Gibson*, 2022 WL 2158986, at *6 (concluding that the second factor was met because the challenge regarding child-support collections implicated important state interests).

Third, and finally, the Tulsa court is an adequate, appropriate forum where claims concerning the propriety and collectability of child-support awards can, and should, be addressed—a finding corroborated by Ms. Stephens’s ongoing attempts to have her concerns addressed there. *Gibson*, 2022 WL 2158986, at *6 (concluding the state-court forum was adequate based, in part, on the plaintiff’s decision to raise issues related to his support obligations in that forum); *Wiland*, 2024 WL 4271570, at *2 (concluding that the second and third *Younger* factors are congruent, and that the third factor clearly favored abstention because legal proceedings involving child custody are “textbook issues for state courts”).

The Court concludes that all of the *Younger* factors weigh in favor of abstention. As a result, abstention is mandatory, and the Court dismisses Ms. Stephens’s claims for equitable and declaratory relief against the individual defendants and Charles Schwab without prejudice.¹²

¹² Some of the defendants argue, in the alternative, that abstention is proper under the *Rooker-Feldman* doctrine. But that doctrine applies only to cases brought after state-court proceedings have ended. See *Guttman v. Khalsa*, 446 F.3d 1027, 1032 (10th Cir. 2006). Ms. Stephens has appealed the child-support award, and that appeal remains pending. Thus, *Rooker-Feldman* abstention is not appropriate in this case.

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IV

Ordinarily, the Court would stay the only remaining claims—Ms. Stephens’s claims for damages against Charles Schwab and the individual defendants—under *Younger*. But every defendant has argued that Ms. Stephens’s complaint fails to state a claim for relief and should be dismissed under Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. The Court agrees and dismisses the remaining claims.

To survive a motion to dismiss, a plaintiff must allege sufficient factual matter to state a facially plausible claim for relief and “nudge[] their claims across the line from conceivable to plausible.” *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007). *See Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009). Because Ms. Stephens appears pro se, the Court construes her pleadings liberally; if the Court can reasonably read her complaint to state a valid claim, it should do so. *Hall v. Bellmon*, 935 F.2d 1106, 1110 (10th Cir. 1991). But it is not this Court’s role to act as Ms. Stephens’s advocate. *Id.* The burden of setting forth sufficient facts to state a claim against each defendant and providing the defendants with notice of the theories under which those claims are made remains, at all times, with Ms. Stephens. *Robbins v. Oklahoma*, 519 F.3d 1242, 1249-50 (10th Cir. 2008).

The Court concludes that Ms. Stephens has failed to state a claim for relief against Charles Schwab and the individual defendants. As a preliminary matter, Ms. Stephens’s complaint lacks details concerning the actions (or inactions) of each specific defendant. The complaint contains few allegations describing what each defendant did—or did not do. *See* Dkt. 2 at ¶ 39 (indicating that Ms. Banks, Mr. Hoenshell, Ms. Stringer, and Ms. Johnmeyer ignored notices); *id.* at ¶ 21, (identifying Ms. Freeman without setting forth any conduct attributable to her). The complaint provides some specifics with respect to Mr. Hoenshell (who issued a liquidation request without notifying Ms. Stephens) and Ms. Stringer (who failed to return a form and inform Ms. Stephens of a decision), but it fails to link these actions to any of the twelve

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claims asserted by Ms. Stephens. *Id.* at ¶¶ 33, 37, 39, 49. With respect to Charles Schwab, the complaint alleges only that it notified Ms. Stephens of the levy, responded to her inquiries, and advised of its obligation to comply with the levy request. *Id.* at ¶¶ 27-31, 34, 39. The complaint fails to provide specific factual allegations of misconduct, fails to link the actions of each defendant to Ms. Stephens's claims, fails to establish which claims are being asserted against which defendants, and fails to show how any defendant participated in any of the alleged violations of either Ms. Stephens's rights or federal law. Based on these failures, dismissal is warranted. *See Reinhardt v. City of Krebs, Oklahoma*, No. 15-cv-330-JHP, 2016 WL 4916801, at *4-*5 (E.D. Okla. Sept. 14, 2016) (granting motion to dismiss where the pro se plaintiff's complaint was vague, conclusory, and unsupported by factual allegations concerning who did what to whom).

The Court's dismissal of Ms. Stephens's claims under Rule 12(b)(6) would ordinarily be without prejudice. In this case, however, a subset of Ms. Stephens's claims are legally barred: There has been no showing that Congress has authorized civil suits for violations of any of the federal criminal laws identified in the complaint. *See Andrews*, 483 F.3d at 1076 (affirming dismissal of claims concerning "criminal statutes that do not provide for a private right of action and are thus not enforceable through a civil action"). And it does not appear that those criminal laws expressly authorize the relief Ms. Stephens is seeking here. *See* 18 U.S.C. §§ 242, 641, 643-44, 648-53, 912, 1201 & 2340. Absent any indication that Congress intended to create civil causes of action for violations of these federal laws, dismissal with prejudice is warranted. To the extent Ms. Stephens is attempting to bring a civil action for violation of those statutes, her claims are dismissed with prejudice.

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V

In conclusion, the Court holds as follows:

- (1) The motions to strike Ms. Stephens's supplemental documents [Dkts. 45, 46, 52] are denied;
- (2) Ms. Freeman's motion to dismiss [Dkt. 15] is granted. Ms. Stephens's claims seeking equitable and declaratory relief against Ms. Freeman are dismissed without prejudice under *Younger*. Her claims for violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 242, 641, 643-44, 648-53, 912, 1201 & 2340 are dismissed with prejudice. All remaining claims are dismissed without prejudice under Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
- (3) The motion to dismiss filed by Charles Schwab and Ms. Johnmeyer [Dkt. 20] is granted. Ms. Stephens's claims seeking equitable and declaratory relief against these defendants are dismissed without prejudice under *Younger*. Her claims for violations of 18 U.S.C. §§ 242, 641, 643-44, 648-53, 912, 1201 & 2340 are dismissed with prejudice. All remaining claims are dismissed without prejudice under Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
- (4) CSS's motion to dismiss [Dkt. 24] is granted. CSS is immune from suit under the Eleventh Amendment, and Ms. Stephens's claims against CSS are dismissed with prejudice.
- (5) The motions to dismiss filed by Ms. Stringer [Dkt. 25], Ms. Banks [Dkt. 35] and Mr. Hoenshell [Dkt. 37] are granted. To the extent Ms. Stephens seeks damages against these individuals in their official capacities or asserts claims for violating 18 U.S.C. §§ 242, 641, 643-44, 648-53, 912, 1201 & 2340, those claims are dismissed with prejudice. Ms. Stephens's claims seeking equitable and declaratory relief against these defendants are dismissed without prejudice under *Younger*. All remaining claims are dismissed without prejudice under Rule 12(b)(6) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.

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(6) All remaining pending motions [Dkts. 54, 56, 58, 60] are denied as moot.

DATED this 24th day of April 2025.



JOHN D. RUSSELL
United States District Judge